

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

NUMBER 22.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER
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SHACKELFORD & JOHNSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " at the end of the year - 3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines or less, one dollar; each continuance twenty-five cents. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months, seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate. Yearly advertisements subject to two or three changes during the year. Less than a square charged as a square.

Cash will be required for all kinds of Job-work at the time the work is executed.

All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be pre-paid to insure attention.

No paper discussions are paid for at the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and advertising will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

From the Louisville Times.

You art Fair and Beautiful.

BY W. E. WILSON.

Oh, thou art fair and beautiful
As childhood's sunny dream,
When not a cloud comes o'er to mar
The radiance of its stream!
Methinks I could gaze for aye
Upon thy sweet face now;
So much of heaven's own purity
Is throned upon thy brow.

I've looked into the rose's heart,
Where beauty loves to dwell;
But oh, it had no charm for me,
No wild and potent spell.
Like that, thine eyes' soft loveliness,
When down they looked in mine,
And seemed to read the spirit's thoughts,
That in my breast enshrine.

Then wak'd to thy dreaming heart,
Like buds in early spring,
When sun-beams first their verdent eyes,
Upon their blossoms fling!
I knew not that the canker worm
Of ill would come and blight
These joys, and dreams, these feelings, hopes,
That gave their sunny light.

Unto my heart! but trusting still,
My footsteps wandered on,
When grief's pale shadow came, and lo!
E'en all my joys had flown!

Then came upon my soul a chill,
Cold damp was on my brow,
So terrible that moment was'
I wear its likeness now!

But why should I speak now to thee,
Of lonely hours swept by,
Or chronicle'en here the bright
Of sorrow's tear, or sigh?
This should not be the coloring
Of my late's lay to thee;
I would not dim the ruby's glow,
Or bind the wild bird-free.

Then fare well! I know that thou,
A paragon of worth,
Will prove to many a heart, all good
Is faded not from earth!
And in the may the sorrowing,
A temple's refuge find;
Thy gentle words light up again,
The lost and clouded mind.

The Presidential Question—Interesting and Sharp Debate.

We copy from the *Republic* the following report of a spicy passage at arms between Mr. White of Ky., and Mr. Polk, of Tenn., in which the latter came off second best.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. SEYMOUR of Connecticut, in the Chair—and took up the bill making appropriation for the support of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1852, and fulfilling certain treaty stipulations with Indian tribes.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, after justifying his course in the recent Whig Convention, proceeded to speak on the subject of the Presidency. The Whigs and Democrats are marshalling their forces, he said, and are only waiting for their standard bearers to march on to the conflict. He desired to see inscribed on their banners, in characters of living light, the measures of Adjustment, of Compromise, that the country may settle down in peace and security, believing, as he did, that which ever party may succeed, the Union will be preserved.

Mr. WHITE trusted that Gen. Scott would make no such declaration in advance; it was not Whig doctrine. He believed Gen. Scott to be incapable of writing a Nicholson letter. The old hero Cherubuski would not take a position on 54 degrees 40 minutes, and be compelled to a disgraceful retreat on 49 degrees.

Mr. POLK. Does the gentleman intend to cast a slur on one to whom I am closely allied? (alluding to the late ex-President Polk)

Mr. WHITE. Not by any means.

Mr. POLK. I would owe it to his memory to repeat it.

Mr. WHITE. The official acts of a public man are public property; and such I claim the right to speak of them regardless of consequences, and with a full sense of my responsibility.

Mr. POLK. I claim a full knowledge of all the responsibility in this matter and of everything which may follow; and I stand prepared to defend his memory, and will do it in the face of the world.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman can receive my apology or not, as he pleases.

As a gentleman I made it, and said I intended to cast no reflection.

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Mr. WHITE resumed speaking of General Scott as having been educated a statesman, and written his name on the brightest pages of American history; always proudly bearing aloft the stars and stripes, and defending every section of the Union. Although the resolutions of the convention of Kentucky express a preference for Mr. Fillmore, they pledge the Whigs to support the nominee of the National Convention. What they did for Harrison, is a foreshadowing of what they will do for the hero of so many hard-fought battles. He claimed the right to speak for the strongest Whig district in Kentucky. If the banner of Winfield Scott shall be unfurled to the breeze, the people will rally a round it.

Mr. POLK said there were not two States the Whigs could carry, separated from the Abolition party of the North.

Mr. WHITE did not admit the position assumed by the gentleman; on the contrary, he thought he could show the House that if any party was entitled to the merit of the Compromise measures, it was the Whig party of the South. He then alluded in complimentary terms

of Mr. CLAY, whose resolutions in the Senate he said contained the principle of the bills which were subsequently enacted. The dangers of the times demanded that something should be done, and the memories of the past and the hopes of the future were cast into the balance, and the Union was saved. It was sufficient to say there was enough patriotism to pass the measures, and he trusted in Heaven there was enough to sustain them. Although not agreeable to all yet, as the law of the land, they should be maintained. The fanaticism of the North has more than once brought this Republic to the verge of dissolution; and by constantly exciting the indignation of the South, it has caused the chains of the slave to be more firmly riveted now than they were twenty years ago.

He expressed his regret that dissensions exists in the Whig party, but trusted that the convention will lay down a platform on which all Whigs can stand. He then noticed the Democratic party, who, while they amused with their assumptions, disgusted with their movements. He would say to his Whig brethren, if they do not mean to act together, let them strike their flag and disband. If they do, let them gird on their armor, resolved never to lay down their weapons until they triumph.

As to Mr. Fillmore, the wisdom and prudence displayed by his Administration have not been surpassed since the days of Washington. Nothing would give him more pleasure than to see him re-elected, not only by the Whig party, but by the whole American party. It is not to be denied that he is the choice of the Whigs of Kentucky above all other men. They admire him as a statesman, and respect him as a man; they admire him as a patriot. No man ever had their confidence in a greater degree, if he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, his name would be re-elected among the people. If another should be selected, they cannot forget their allegiance to party and their loyalty to principle. Although educated in the uncertain school of N. Y. politics, he has placed himself on the broad basis of the Union, scorning to mark his acts by merely sectional considerations. Nobly has he redeemed his pledge; the Union is preserved. On laying down the robes of office, he will transmit to posterity a spotless name and a character of undoubted purity.

Mr. W. then alluded to Mr. Webster in terms of eulogy, as the expounder and defender of the Constitution, which is the true basis of American freedom and the brightest monument of patriotism. He then referred to General Scott, who was broadly, squarely, and unequivocally for the Union, and the Constitution, and the Compromise. The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk,) on a former occasion, said there was not a Democratic Presidential aspirant who was not in favor of the Compromise measures, and against the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and defied gentlemen to say as much for Gen. Scott.—He (Mr. White) at that time said, he was authorized to say that Gen. Scott was opposed to any alteration or repeal. He received his information from conversations, private but not confidential; and he now declared Gen. Scott to be as good a Compromise man as the gentleman who defies, or any other.

Mr. POLK remarked, in addition to what he said a few weeks ago, he was now gratified to be able to state that he believed every aspirant in the Democratic party for the nomination at Baltimore has written a letter in which he takes the ground that he will veto any bill for the alteration or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. And he asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky was authorized to say the same thing for General Scott? He was authorized to say that Gen. Scott was opposed to any alteration or repeal.

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J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITORS.
R. H. JOHNSON,

RICHMOND, JUNE 11, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This body met according to agreement on the 2d inst. Were the proceedings of a reasonable length, we would cheerfully lay them before our readers, that all might have an opportunity of seeing how the war waged, but we think the result most interests the people, consequently we will cut a long story short by giving it. Buchanan, Cass, Douglass, Marcy, Houston, Butler and a host of others entered the field, with prospects brilliant and fair. But alas! all but one were disappointed. We are only sorry for one of the numerous aspirants, i. e. Wm. O. Butler. He was most shamefully treated even by the delegates from this State, who went for Cass from the beginning of the balloting. The general impression was, that after their efforts for Cass proved ineffectual that they would at once unite upon Kentucky's favorite son and thereby secure him the nomination. But this conjecture resulted in a failure, and he was kept in a hopeless minority all the time. Why is it that those who were sent to the Convention, and strictly instructed to go for Butler, failed to do their duty? They certainly will have to atone for an offended and enraged people, for it is a rare case of duplicity that they will not stand—they see defeat staring them full in the face, and are ready to exclaim with Macbeth, "Our eyes are made the tools of the other senses,"

Ore, worth all the rest."

This grand display of imbecility on the part of those who had in their power to place Butler where he now should be, and those "mouthfuls of articulate wind," will be immensely destructive in their own camp and induce numerous persons to bolt on their ticket, and "dedicate themselves to greatness," by voting for the valiant standard bearer of the whig party.

On the 49th ballot FRANKLIN O. PIERCE of New Hampshire, received the nomination for President and WM. R. KING, of Alabama, for Vice President. We do not know how these nominations appear to others, but to us, in the language of Old Bullion, it is a real "Kangaroo ticket, the strongest in the hind legs." If it were just reversed it would do tolerably well. Pierce it is true was for a short time in the U. S. Senate, and if we recollect aright has occupied a place in both branches of Congress, but the fact would only be remembered with the "things that were," were it not that when men occupy those positions, they are compelled to vote occasionally, or go home branded for all coming time. The seat which was allotted to him while there was filled with the most ordinary man in either branch of Congress while he occupied it. We do most certainly think his nomination over such men as Cass, Buchanan or Butler, is a burning shame and disgrace, and there will be called down upon the heads of those who perpetrated the deed an avalanche of wrath and dishonor. It is passing strange that these worthy statesmen who have been among the pillars that have sustained this mighty republic when discord and dissension were almost within its sacred portals, should be cast aside as unworthy of confidence and support, and an obscure, second rate man placed above them in the party ranks where they have so nobly and ably sustained themselves in the days that "tried men's souls." This disgraceful and contemptible duplicity on the part of the delegates who failed to perform their duty as instructed, will undoubtedly convince the gentleman from the land of wooden nutmegs, that his services will not be needed at the White House, at least in the chair that has been so ably filled by the first talent in the world.—If Mr. King were placed at the head of the ticket it would much better meet the approbation of the people, as he has shown himself to be a man in whatever sphere he has been called upon to move. For years he has occupied a high place among men and has ably sustained himself on all occasions.

New Advertisements.

There can be found several new advertisements in to-day's paper which will no doubt be interesting to many.—We invite a careful perusal.

Lincoln Farm for sale—Robt. Miller.
New Forwarding and Commission house, at Maysville, Ky.—January & Richeson.

Land Warrants wanted—G. Clay Smith.

Piano Music by Mr. C. F. Meyer of Lexington. This gentleman it will be here in a few days.

Young Ladies Fair, which is to be on the 17th. This will be a fine time for the young men to show their gallantry. Don't forget it.

JEWELRY.—We were just invited in to see the extensive and beautiful stock of jewelry of Mr. Leppelman, and found he has a rare collection. He now offers superior inducements to purchase.—**Fine Watches, rings, pins, pencils, bracelets and every thing desirable in the jewelry line can be had on the most accommodating terms.** His articles are all of the most fashionable styles and warranted to be of the most durable and excellent material. The ladies particularly would do well to favor Mr. L. with their presence and patronage, as he can at all times be found at his post to bestow his most pleasant smiles and admiring gaze upon those who may favor him with a smile.

Job Work.—We have just received another addition to the Job department of our office; which added to the very fine assortment before on hand makes it complete. Job Work of every description can now be gotten up at the Messenger office, second to none in this State, prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed. Those desiring any thing in this line would do well to call here before going elsewhere, as every kind of work can be done in the best of style and on the shortest notice.

STEUBENVILLE, June 5, 1852.

St. Louis, June 5, 1852.

Two communications are inserted to-day, one from Owlsley and the other from Whiting, which contains considerable railroad information and show that the people in the mountain counties are well awake. Peruse them.

YOUNG LADIES FAIR.

We take pleasure in announcing to the liberal citizens of Richmond, that the Young Ladies of the Female Academy have determined to hold a Fair on the 17th inst. The object of it is to repair the interior of the building, so that it will be pleasant, comfortable and convenient for the scholars. This is a very commendable enterprise for the young' ladies to embark in; they should, and we have no doubt will be liberally patronized. Of all places a school room ought to be kept neat and clean—it will secure a willing attendance and a certain application to studies. Let every body go to the fair and thereby encourage the youthful pride and energy of the young ladies.

We understand that some persons, under the impression that the proceeds of the fair are to benefit the owners or shareholders of the building are discouraging the project. What are the facts. The furniture &c., needing repairs, paint &c., belongs to the school exclusively, and the shareholders have no further interest in the same than other citizens. It is true that the lot and building belongs in fee simple to individual shareholders, but the right to use it for school purposes attaches to the school in perpetuity and of course the shareholders have no other interest than other citizens in the interior cleanliness of the house for the accommodation and comfort of the young ladies.—It is also true that the shareholders are by the terms of the deed to receive for the use of the house and lot, a reasonable rent which rent we understand is fixed by them at less than 5 per cent upon cost. We also understand that there was not money enough raised by subscription to build the house, that the deficit was borrowed and a part of it still owing, the rent having been applied in liquidation; so that the shareholders have not yet pocketed one cent of income on their outlay.

We think the house ought to belong to the school and that a contribution ought to be made by the citizens to purchase out the interest of the shareholders, which we doubt can be done on very moderate terms, perhaps at one half what it cost them, though they have now been out of the use of their money over 5 years. Suppose some one start a paper for this purpose.

FOURTH OF JULY.—It will be remembered that the great nat' day of Liberty is close at hand, and as yet no preparation has been made for a due observance thereof. Is that sacred day to pass without some public demonstration? We hope not. It is a day, in our humble estimation, when there should be a united outpouring of public and patriotic spirit without regard to party or creed. The *Fourth of July*. The very words are sacred and should inspire us with pride and animation and with a proud consciousness that we are still FREE. The day was, when we had glorious and noble demonstrations on this loved day of devotion to our sacred institutions. We still owe a debt of gratitude of memory to our departed and generous fathers—to those who astonished the world and established a government whose sacred institution could be perpetuated without the sanction of a king, since which we have had an unfeasted, heaven-born independence, the precepts of which have been sent broad-cast over the world, and aroused a host of noble and patriotic men from the cursed slumbers which despotism has forced upon them. And in view of the manacles which were riven from the hands of the enslaved sons of proud America, and to show the entire world that our dear bought patriotism is not waning, let us have a celebration worthy of the day. Will some one suggest a day on which to hold a preparatory meeting? We should like to see a celebration worthy of the day—an old fashioned one.

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We understand that some persons, under the impression that the proceeds of the fair are to benefit the owners or shareholders of the building are discouraging the project. What are the facts. The furniture &c., needing repairs, paint &c., belongs to the school exclusively, and the shareholders have no further interest in the same than other citizens. It is true that the lot and building belongs in fee simple to individual shareholders, but the right to use it for school purposes attaches to the school in perpetuity and of course the shareholders have no other interest than other citizens in the interior cleanliness of the house for the accommodation and comfort of the young ladies.—It is also true that the shareholders are by the terms of the deed to receive for the use of the house and lot, a reasonable rent which rent we understand is fixed by them at less than 5 per cent upon cost. We also understand that there was not money enough raised by subscription to build the house, that the deficit was borrowed and a part of it still owing, the rent having been applied in liquidation; so that the shareholders have not yet pocketed one cent of income on their outlay.

We think the house ought to belong to the school and that a contribution ought to be made by the citizens to purchase out the interest of the shareholders, which we doubt can be done on very moderate terms, perhaps at one half what it cost them, though they have now been out of the use of their money over 5 years. Suppose some one start a paper for this purpose.

FOURTH OF JULY.—It will be remembered that the great nat' day of Liberty is close at hand, and as yet no preparation has been made for a due observance thereof. Is that sacred day to pass without some public demonstration? We hope not. It is a day, in our humble estimation, when there should be a united outpouring of public and patriotic spirit without regard to party or creed. The *Fourth of July*. The very words are sacred and should inspire us with pride and animation and with a proud consciousness that we are still FREE. The day was, when we had glorious and noble demonstrations on this loved day of devotion to our sacred institutions. We still owe a debt of gratitude of memory to our departed and generous fathers—to those who astonished the world and established a government whose sacred institution could be perpetuated without the sanction of a king, since which we have had an unfeasted, heaven-born independence, the precepts of which have been sent broad-cast over the world, and aroused a host of noble and patriotic men from the cursed slumbers which despotism has forced upon them. And in view of the manacles which were riven from the hands of the enslaved sons of proud America, and to show the entire world that our dear bought patriotism is not waning, let us have a celebration worthy of the day. Will some one suggest a day on which to hold a preparatory meeting? We should like to see a celebration worthy of the day—an old fashioned one.

New Advertisements.

There can be found several new advertisements in to-day's paper which will no doubt be interesting to many.—We invite a careful perusal.

Lincoln Farm for sale—Robt. Miller.

New Forwarding and Commission house, at Maysville, Ky.—January & Richeson.

Land Warrants wanted—G. Clay Smith.

Piano Music by Mr. C. F. Meyer of Lexington. This gentleman it will be here in a few days.

Young Ladies Fair, which is to be on the 17th. This will be a fine time for the young men to show their gallantry. Don't forget it.

JEWELRY.—We were just invited in to see the extensive and beautiful stock of jewelry of Mr. Leppelman, and found he has a rare collection. He now offers superior inducements to purchase.—**Fine Watches, rings, pins, pencils, bracelets and every thing desirable in the jewelry line can be had on the most accommodating terms.** His articles are all of the most fashionable styles and warranted to be of the most durable and excellent material. The ladies particularly would do well to favor Mr. L. with their presence and patronage, as he can at all times be found at his post to bestow his most pleasant smiles and admiring gaze upon those who may favor him with a smile.

STEUBENVILLE, June 5, 1852.

St. Louis, June 5, 1852.

Two communications are inserted to-day, one from Owlsley and the other from Whiting, which contains considerable railroad information and show that the people in the mountain counties are well awake. Peruse them.

OUTRAGES OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., with dates from Brownsville of the 26th ult.

Outrages by Mexicans are of continued occurrence. A party from the Mexican side crossed the Rio Grande and killed five Americans who were encamped at Lake Campacuas, on the American side. Two others succeeded in effecting their escape.

The steamer Camanche has been again fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. Brasher, a customhouse officer, was dangerously wounded. An American lady passenger narrowly escaped with her life.

A Rio Grande City, a Mr. Rogers, an American merchant, was assassinated in his own store by a party of Mexicans.

The most intense excitement prevails along the river.

MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF FINE ARTS.

This valuable work has just been received and is precisely what its title indicates. The number before us is a beautiful specimen and contains interesting criticisms, musical intelligence, miscellaneous matter and several pages of choice music. If this number is a true sample of what is to come in the future, we ughesitately pronounce it the cheapest and most valuable work of the kind within our knowledge and advise all lovers of music to send for it without delay. It is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, at 257 Broadway, New York, by Oliver Dyer, at \$1.50 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.

A neat monthly published at Louisville by Rev. John L. Waller & Chas. D. Kirk,

has been a regular visitor at our sanc-

tum for several months, and we have

from pressing engagements otherwise,

failed to notice it as we should have

done, which neglect the editors will

please pardon. We regard the Repository as a fine acquisition to our family literature, and would still appreciate it more highly if it was a little less controversial in its character.

THE WHIG REVIEW.

Nearly every paper received from river towns and cities contain the sad intelligence that the Cholera is raging to a fearful extent. In view of this fact, would it not be well for our citizens to have the streets and alleys cleaned, that there may be nothing to invite it again in our midst! A recurrence to the sufferings and deaths of numerous citizens in '49, should induce all to act with prudence for all time to come. Its fatal ravages spare not the high or low, the rich or poor, then none should be indifferent about the condition of the streets and alleys—none can be too cautious about their diet.

We notice the democrats generally as well as the papers belonging to that party are highly elated with the nominations of the late democratic convention. It is in their humble and private opinion just the ticket to humbug the people. It is another *Polk* ticket which they expect, by former demonstrations, to palm upon and deceive the unsuspecting. Remember, "a burnt child dreads fire." Polk it can be said, however, was a much superior man in every respect than the present nominee, and was enabled thereby to discharge his duties satisfactorily to his party, which we fear will not be the case with Mr. Pierce. Before the election comes off however, the people will be aroused to a just sense of their duty, because acquainted with his history, and give him that rebuke he so justly merits, for having the audacity to accept the nomination, without having the first qualification to discharge the high and very responsible duties incumbent upon the occupant of the Presidential chair, and the delegates will receive a hearty rebuke for turning the sacred balls of the convention into a *slaughter house*, to butcher and slay Mr. Cass the wisest and most prominent statesman, Buchanan one of the leaders of the party, Douglass the diminutive *pct* and Butler, Kentucky's favorite son. What a shame.

The Edinburg Review for April is at hand. Contents: "Trowson du Condry, National Education, Tarini's State Roman, Athenian Architecture, Investments for the working classes, John Knox's Liturgy, Mallet du Pan, Roebucks Whig Ministry of 1830, Squier's Nicaragua, Lord Derby's Ministry and Protection, and note to article 9 present No.

This is a most valuable number. It is a neat Magazine, generally having one or two fine engravings in each number, and would grace very well the parlor table of any lady.

The Edinburgh Review for April is at hand. Contents: "Trowson du Condry, National Education, Tarini's State Roman, Athenian Architecture, Investments for the working classes, John Knox's Liturgy, Mallet du Pan, Roebucks Whig Ministry of 1830, Squier's Nicaragua, Lord Derby's Ministry and Protection, and note to article 9 present No.

KY. FREE SOIL PLATFORM.

At a meeting of the Emancipationists, according to previous notice, held in Madison County, in the Court House, in the town of Richmond, Ky., on the 7th day of June 1852;

On motion of Isaac Lane Esq., W. P. More Esq., was called to the chair and James Dickerson Esq., made secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the National Free Soil Convention to be assembled at Cleveland Ohio, on the first Wednesday in August next, and that the other Counties in the state be recommended to do the same.

3d. That the following persons be appointed delegates to said convention viz: Luther Brauner, Samuel Johnson, J. G. Jett, Jonathan Howard, Turner Clark, H. Doolin and W. N. Ramsay be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees in the several counties, establish a journal for the vindication of our principles, and do any other act proper to be done in the premises: the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

15. Resolved, That W. P. Moore, J. H. Rawlings, John Kinnard, L. McWilliams, Irvine Stapp, Sion Kimball, J. S. Golden, T. Corle, N. Newby, Whit Moody, J. H. Harris, Al. Cornelison, R. Clarke, W. A. Coffey, Z. E. Bush be appointed delegates from Madison Co., to the National Free Soil Convention to be assembled at Cleveland Ohio, on the first Wednesday in August next, and that the other Counties in the state be recommended to do the same.

16. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and their resolutions be published, at our expense, in the Weekly Messenger, the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and in the Free Soil paper at Washington, (The National Era.)

W. P. MOORE, Chair.
JAS. DICKERSON, Sec.
June 7th 1852.

14. Resolved, That eight persons be appointed delegates to said convention viz: Luther Brauner, Samuel Johnson, J. G. Jett, Jonathan Howard, Turner Clark, H. Doolin and W. N. Ramsay be constituted a central committee of correspondence, with powers to appoint sub-committees in the several counties, establish a journal for the vindication of our principles, and do any other act proper to be done in the premises: the chairman and one member constituting a quorum.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Winfield Scott arrived at Panama on the 21st May 600 passengers; left San Francisco on the 6th of May.

The Northern Light brings 350 passengers.

The steamship Columbia, which left San Francisco on the 6th, brought down 181 passengers and \$1,836,554 54 in gold.

The last steamer, the Northern, which left on the 17th April, took \$1,526,630, the total shipment for April was \$3,119,847; for March, \$2,549,704.

From Shasta we learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by the whites, who were infuriated at the murder of a Mr. Anderson. The sealing of one hundred and fifty fellow creatures suddenly into eternity. Indians though they were, involves a grave responsibility, which it is to be hoped was needless by accident.

Expelling the Chinese.—There seems to be a strong excitement against the Chinese at the "diggings." At Diamond Springs notice has been given, "that, if they do not leave those diggings in double quick time, off comes their pigtail and down goes their breeches."

A bill to exclude the Chinese has created a very grave discussion in the Legislature.

The Governor has sent in a special message to the Legislature, calling attention to the influx of Chinese. He recommends measures to protect the American miners from their competition.

A debate on the message took place in the Assembly on the 29th, in Committee of the Whole, in the course of which.

Mr. Speaker Hammond offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, That the Governor be authorized and directed to issue, under the seal of this State, and by the authority of the people thereof, his proclamation, setting forth to all whom it may concern, that the laws of California will not hereafter permit inhabitants of the Chinese Empire to work upon the mineral lands of this State, unless they shall first renounce their allegiance as Chinese subjects.

We learn from an authentic source that the Chinese, arriving on the 23d by the clipper ship Challenge, as well as most others of the immense numbers now about to arrive, are under bonds to serve for a limited period, and at a stipulated sum. These coolies are hired, in most cases, by their own countrymen or foreign residents of China, who will reap the benefit of their cheap labor, while our own citizens are debared from the same privilege through the failure of the Senate to pass a law on the subject.

Many thousands are on their way to California, and they will be thrown into every branch of industry by their Chinese masters, to underbid American citizens who have their hands tied, and cannot engage their services with any prospect of a performance of their contracts.

More of the Chinese.—The ship Bremen and bark Ternate arrived from Hongkong yesterday, the former with 346, and the latter 269 Chinese passengers. It is said at least 10,000 more are awaiting the means of conveyance to this country.

The Expulsion Commenced.—From the correspondence of the Sacramento Union, we learn that the expulsion of the Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. The following is the letter:

MORMON BAR, North Fork Am'n River, Sunday, May 26, 1852.

The excitement in regard to the Chinese is rapidly extending along the banks of the North Fork of the river, and daily expulsions are taking place. This morning some sixty Americans ranged down the river some four miles, driving off two hundred, quietly removing their tents, strictly respecting their persons and property, except in one instance, when a Celestial seemed inclined to be "obstreperous," his cradle was thrown into the river. The same company intend to proceed en masse to Horse Shoe Bar this afternoon to concert measures with the miners there to "start" some four hundred located at that place. A band of music is engaged to accompany the expedition.

Howe, in haste, as I accompany the expedition down the river.

Some eminent citizens of San Francisco have petitioned the Legislature not to pass any measure hastily in reference to the Chinese immigration.

Painful Intelligence.—The sole Harmonists Murdered by the Indians.—We were this morning shown a letter from a gentleman of Marysville, an uncle of one of the unfortunate young men, conveying intelligence of the murder by the Indians of the whole band of Sable Harmonists, consisting of Messrs. Boley, Donnelly, Western, King, and Van Bensselear (and their agent, Mr. Lathran). These gentlemen left this city a short time since our tour through Northern California, and while on their route from Shasta city to Wye were attacked by the Indians, and all of them most brutally murdered. We have no particulars of this sad affair. Our information was received through a letter to Capt. W. D. Fair, now in this city, from Mr. L. Boley, of Marysville.

Sacramento Journal 1st.

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1852.

We have no news of stirring moment to report as occurring in our own city; but there has been a terrible massacre of Indians by the whites, in revenge for the murder of a man by the name of Anderson, near Shasta. About 150 were killed, including women and children. If the reports are true, it was a most cruel and wicked sacrifice of hu-

man life—not even sparing the defenceless women and children.

To-day we hear of further disturbances at the mines, growing out of hostile feelings at the success of the Chinese, who are constantly driven out from their places whenever they are fortunate in finding a good lead. Surely our Government should protect these, and all foreigners, who, under our laws, have a perfect right to dig gold, wherever they choose to locate. The Chinese are quiet, peaceable, temperate race of men, diligent in the pursuit of their calling, and anxious to leave all the good they can us; and, contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are valuable citizens, and add wealth to our State and Nation.

At present there are a few Persians in our city. They attracted considerable attention on the Plaza last week, while engaged in worshipping the Sun.

ONTARIO.

Hon. Addison White.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, this gentleman delivered a speech on the principles and positions of the two great political parties of the country.

We were denied the pleasure of hearing this speech, which is spoken of by members and outsiders, irrespective of parties, as one of great power and brilliancy. Mr. White is a Representative from Kentucky, and he is the third gentleman from that gallant State who has ably and eloquently rebuked the disorganizers, and declared his conviction that the Whigs of that State will, in the event of the nomination of General Scott, extend to him a cordial and enthusiastic support.

From our knowledge of the character of Kentucky Whigs and their unswerving devotion to principle, we have never doubted this; but it is well that the country should have the benefit of the testimony of those gentlemen of intelligence, honor, and chivalry—Major Wm. T. Ward, Benjamin Edward Grey, and Addison White.

Mr. White is a young gentleman of fine, commanding person, and high mental endowments. His enigma upon the people's candidate for the Presidency, the lofty Scott, was, we are assured by gentleman of taste and intelligence, most strikingly beautiful and sublimely eloquent.

There was one gentleman who was evidently greatly disturbed by this speech—a Representative from Tennessee—the Hon. Wm. H. Polk. This gentleman is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed for his gallantry and amiable deportment. But he was sorely worried on Wednesday. Major P. rose and remarked that he was authorized to say that the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency had recently written a letter to which each one pledged himself that, if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill passed by Congress regarding the fugitive slave law, an inquiry of Mr. White if Gen. Scott would give a similar pledge. The gifted Kentuckian promptly replied that he had no authority to speak for Gen. Scott, but could safely express the opinion that that man of honor and valor would not write a *Kane letter*, nor would he bluster in favor of "fifty-four forty or fight," and afterwards sneak down to "forty-nine!" This was, indeed, a dismal forecast for such a man as could be under the circumstances.—*Washington (D. C.) Telegraph.*

Co. Thomson, at present a member of Congress from the Wheeling, Virginia district, has been elected Circuit Judge, by about one thousand majority.

For the Weekly Messenger.

Countridges.

A Carpenter made a door, it was too large; he cut it, and cut it too little, he cut it again and made it just fit.

What place did the cock crow, when all the world could hear it?

What smells the most in a Drug Store?

How can a man live eighty years and only see twenty birth days?

From what motive does a fisherman blow his horn in market?

Answer next week. A. T.

ANSWER TO CHARADE OF LAST WEEK.—

1st Candle-stick.

2d Corn-wall famous for its T. I. N. (Tea, Eye, Hen.)

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

Louisville June 8th.

There has been more animation in the market-to-day, and the sales of bagging, provisions and tobacco are active. The weather is cloudy and disagreeable.

Bacon and Pork.—We hear of sales of 285 pieces of bagging together with 300 coils of rope at 114½cts for bagging, and 54½cts for rope. A sale of 660 pieces of lagging at 11¾cts; and 325 pieces and 400 coils in lots at 11½cts for the bagging, and 54½cts for rope.

Flaxseed.—Sales at 90cts.

Fruit and Grapes.—We hear of sales of 150 lbs flour from store at \$4.35, small sizes of Ohio, and other brands per dray load at \$3.40 a 55, extra family flour \$3.75 a 50. Corn flour at \$3.40 cts, with a sale of mixed, 100 lbs at 37 cts. Oats 25 a 50.

Cattle.—Market price firm, with a sale of 20 head choice beef at 54 cts, and sales of 60 head lots at 54 cts.

Groceries.—We quote sales of 210 bags Rio coffee in lots at 10½cts; A sale of 22 lbs sugar at 10cts and sales of 40 lbs flour at 10cts to choice at 54 cts. A sale of 100 N. O. lard at 82cts cts. Small sales of plantation molasses at 54cts cts. Sales of a few tierce of bacon.

Provisions.—There is more inquiry to-day for pork, with sales of 675 lbs of mes at \$16.75, and 100 lbs also at \$16.75, with 55 lbs. Bacon rather quiet, with sales of a few wagon loads from the country at 74cts for shoulders, 88cts for hams, and 94 for clear sides. A sale from store of 10,000 shoulders at 74 cts sales from stores of 400 lbs of bacon at 74 cts for shoulders, 94 for ham and sugar cured hams; and 10 cts for clear sides.

Tobacco.—Market from, with sales at the 3 warehouses to-day of 171 lbs, the greater portion of which sold at \$3.00 to \$5.20. A crop of 5 lbs from Trimble county sold at the average rate of \$5.60, a most excellent sale; a few odds of good shipping and manufacturing loaf sold at \$6.00, \$6.20 and \$7.10.

Wines.—Sales of rataw at the wharfs-to-day at 16cts, sales of rectified at 16cts.

Potatoes.—New retailing at \$1.00 a bushel.

LOST NEAR WALNUT HILL.

BLACK CANE, with a spear, crooked for the hand, and had an imitation of a dog's head on it. The cane is not very valuable, but is highly prized by the owner. Any one who may find it would very much oblige and receive a hearty thanks by leaving the same in this office, or the Lexington Observer & Reporter, and be paid for their trouble.

June 11—22-4.

CLAY SMITH, Attorney & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

LOSING.—Lost near Walnut Hill.

The weather is cloudy with appearance of rain.

Flour.—Is firm. Mixed \$3.15, good \$3.20.

Wax.—Sales at \$164 a 16.

Provisions.—Remain inactive. Sales 260 kgs No 1 country lard at 91c.

Coffee.—Sales 300 bags Rio at 10½cts.

Butter.—Sales at 8½cts.

Hops.—Are held at 40½cts.

FEED.—Observer & Reporter copy to amount of \$1 and change this office.

June 4—15-14.

Arrived Fashion. Departed Fashion. The River falling slowly. The weather is moderate and cloudy. The receipts of produce are moderate.

WHEAT.—Is scarce. Prime is held at 80cts/cwt. Corn—37cts.

Oats—Is held at 29cts/cwt.

Flour.—Is quiet. Small sales superfine count.

WHEAT.—Is firm, and held at 17cts/cwt.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

Mess pork is advancing, 500 lbs sold at \$15.00/cwt; holders firm at 18 bacon, improv.

500 casks at 18½cts/cwt sides, and 7cts for shoulder, and 12cts for neck.

Flour.—Is quiet. Small sales superfine count.

WHEAT.—Is firm, and held at 17cts/cwt.

ESTILL SPRINGS.

The proprietors of the Estill Springs

take pleasure in announcing to their

friends and the public generally that they

are now fully prepared to receive and entertain

company. They flatter themselves that their

comfort in their visits will be a guarantee for the future, that all who become their guests will be entertained in good style.

Of the superiority of the waters of the Estill

Springs, they deem it wholly unnecessary to

speak, as they are universally admitted to be

preferable to any in the western country. Inva-

lida seeking health will find here an

ELIXIR OF NATURE.

Pleasant to the taste, and beneficial in its effects

to restore vigor and buoyancy to the diseased

constitution, assuage headache and a

painful mountain atmosphere.

Those in quest of pleasure will find this a re-

treat where mirth and jollity reigns and revels,

which is frequented by the class who are want-

to enjoy a "feast of reason and a flow of soul."

They confidently expect a large number of

visitors, and pledge their utmost exertions to

render all comfort and agreeable.

W. M. & H. G. CHILES.

june 11—21-1f.

THE HICKORY PLAIN SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Madison county. The situation is a good

one, and the property is well situated.

It is a good school house, and the

surroundings are very pleasant.

It is a good school house, and the

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A VERY QUIRIOUS THING, AND QUITE XLENT.

I am not witt with ready Q,
And ne'er a laie have penn'd B;
And I do not Xpect 2 C
U wint atouts, or pass them o'er.

Some evill hath led me on:
But not 2 gently by the H.
Over craggy mountains, co and lakes.
I've d' in hopes A Y F 2 find.

No MA, DEB, nor L N fnd,
On G land, forme doth shif;
UR hearts R cold, UR II R bluid,
And like a J from me U-fy.

Ah! I am a who nev' shall C
Nor "curling lip" nor beaving II—
No fond M--- from K T beaving;
For all, I find, R much 2 YY.

Yet Y, 2 criet LNR,
Must we for U negleget B;
And like a pair of scissors 3d,
Our days of Uthus thus wasting C!

Oh! were UR love but 2
The 1000 pains that I N dure,
U'd listen 2 my tale of love,
Nor blusn N U to lend an ER.

But if UR ER B DF, ne'er 2;
My path, more sorrow 2 cre8;
Alas! not 1 among Ualls
Will design 2 B my DR KS.

Thus have I still I can—
No more—sad ID that dresses
My peace and XTC of love,
And puts a 2 my joys.

AGRICULTURAL.



DISEASES OF STOCK, &c.

To CURE A STIFLED Horse IN TWO hours.—J. B. Goddard, of Norwich, Conn., writes to the American Agriculturist, as follows:

Take one gallon urine, and put there in a small hand full of Junk tobacco; boil down to one quart; then add two ounces of oil spike, one ounce of oil of turpentine, and two spoonfuls of honey. Put it into a jug, and cork it tight for use.

Process of Application: Rub the stifle bone hard with the mixture fifteen or twenty minute; then dry it in thoroughly with a red hot fire shovel; then ride the horse forth and back one hundred yards. Repeat the above two or three times, and the cure will be affected.

SWINE IN HORSES.—John White, in the Southern Cultivator, gives the following plan of curing horses of the swiney:

I take about a quart of water, boil it, and add salt as long as it will dissolve any; then take a piece of blanket and dip it in the water while hot, bathe the horse's shoulder well for nine morning; in succession, then miss a few mornings; if the cure is not effected, bathe again for nine days. I have cured a great many horses in this way. Another: Apply common salt (alum salt would be preferable) to the part affected, and rub up and down the shoulder with a brick as hard as the horse can bear it.

WOUNDS, SORES, &c., IN HORSES.—The simplest and most efficient cure for wounds, sores, &c., in horses, is the following recipe, which has been used for several years, with great success, by some of the best farmers of my acquaintance. Take two ounces of gum turpentine; eight ounces of lard; two ounces of gold leaf tobacco; two table-spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine; mix well, and stew over moderate fire; when cool, it will fit for use.

I am no farmer, but have had many horses that were cured with sore backs to deal with, and in no instance where I have tried the above have I failed to effect a cure.

BONE SPASIN.—I think I have cured one hundred horses of the bone spavin, by taking a sharp knife, and cutting across on the enlarged part. I then take a piece of iron made nearly in the shape of an iron chisel, and heat it red hot, and burn in the cuts made with the knife until I think I have burned through the enlarged bone. I then apply spirits of turpentine or tar until the place heals, which takes a month more. The remedy is a severe one, but better use it than have a lame horse.

GALLS FROM HARNES OR SADDLE.—“A volunteer” tells the N. E. Farmer, that the following remedy was found invaluable in the fatiguing marches in Mexico:

“White lead, finely pulverized, is the most effective application. Rubbed on dry, or made into a paste, with milk, and applied a few times; it will also prevent white hairs growing on galled places.”

TO CURE BLOATING OR HOVEN IN CATLE.—A table spoonful of spirits of hartshorn, for an ox or a cow; or a tea-spoonful for a sheep, will afford instantaneous relief. It should be diluted with water or milk. It acts by decomposing the gas generated in the stomach, and which is the cause of the disease.

HEAVES IN HORSES.—John Davis, in the Boston Cultivator, give the following receipt for the cure of this disease:

Take a tub, put three pails of water, add fresh lime the size of an egg, add molasses to give a more palatable taste, and place it in the stall, so that the horse can have free access to it. After he has become accustomed to this drink, add half as much more lime, and renew, so as to keep it of the same strength.

The horse may be worked as usual, only allow no other drink. After he drinks freely, bleed by taking two quarts from the breast; in two or three weeks, two quarts more. If the above is carried out, my word for it, your horse will have relief.

Another:—To three quarts of sweet milk add a teaspoonful of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and mix with the horse's feed. Give at first three times a week, and afterwards once, or twice, as there may seem occasion, for a few weeks longer.

SORE TEATS IN COWS.—P. Hallock gives the following directions for the management of cows that have sore teats:

Take a full pail of cold water, and wash and rub the sores well. Use the whole pail full of water before milking, which cools the teats, or reduces the fever, and the cow will stand perfectly still. After milking, use half as much more cold water, cleansing the bag and teats well, and in a few days the sores will be healed. This is not all the

good you will receive. You will have clean milk and this is the way to have cream butter.

DISORDER IN COWS.—Col. J. Brown, of Framingham, gives the editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman an answer to an inquiry concerning the cause of itch or scab that seems to be contagious when it attacks a stock of cattle. He says hog's lard, rubbed on the part affected, will cure this complaint effected. He has tried this on his own stock, and found it to be the very article to effect ready cure.

LICE ON CATTLE.—M. Linley, in the Genesee Farmer says the most effectual remedy which he has found, on repeated trial, is to sprinkle sand copiously over every part of the bodies of his calves; to be repeated once a week. The experiment was suggested by the remark that bulls which dust themselves by pawing, are never lousy.

Advantage of deep Plowing.—In the summer of 1849, I purchased fifteen acres of land adjoining my farm, which had been the subject of shallow tillage for twenty years, and although it had been recently seeded down, the crop, that season, did not exceed five tons, and the last crop of oats was of similar growth. In the spring of 1850, I removed all the pine stumps, (510,) from the lot, and had it plowed thorough eight or nine inches deep, with one of Blatchley's plows. [In a New York plow the 1000 pains that I N dure, U'd listen 2 my tale of love, Nor blusn N U to lend an ER.]

Then the 1000 pains that I N dure, U'd listen 2 my tale of love, Nor blusn N U to lend an ER.

But if UR ER B DF, ne'er 2; My path, more sorrow 2 cre8; Alas! not 1 among Ualls Will design 2 B my DR KS.

Thus have I still I can— No more—sad ID that dresses My peace and XTC of love, And puts a 2 my joys.

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